

THE FLAG OF LIBERTY.

That ocean-guarded flag of light, forever may it fly!
It flashed o'er Monmouth's bloody fight and
It glowed o'er the battle of the Clouds;
It bears upon its folds of flame to earth's remotest men
The names of men whose deeds of fame shall e'er inspire the brave.

Timbers have crashed and guns have pealed beneath its radiant glow,
But never did that ensign yield its honor to the foe!
Its fame shall march with martial tread down ages yet to be;
To guard those stars that never pale in light on land or sea.

Its stripes of red and white dyed with heart's blood
Its white, the snow-capped peaks that hide in storm their upraised hands;
Its blue, the ocean waves that beat 'round Freedom's circle shore;
Its stars, the print of angel's feet that shine forever more!

A Matter of Temperament.

Major Owen passed almost with a look of relief down the steps from the crowded reception-rooms into the garden. He was not a musician, and, although all that was best and most unpronounced in the London concert stage was at present performing in her ladyship's drawing-room, the only comment he could find to make to Philip Rutherford was that there was too much of "this heavenly fiddling."

Then he had left Philip Rutherford, and annexed Miss Phoebe Horton (much the prettiest of the three Miss Hortons), and now passed into the garden, looking as one who passed out of the valley of the shadow. Chinese lanterns twinkled everywhere. The garden was no wilderness. London gardens are not big enough for that—and at the moment parts of it were densely populated, but the Major and his companion passed through the groups near the house into the comparative solitude beyond. There, as it was necessary to say something to Phoebe, he said that he didn't care for a violin. He was a man of few ideas; when he had got one he never made the mistake of expressing it in the same way to a woman as to a man. In a general condemnation of the violin Phoebe supported him enthusiastically, and the walk in the garden would not have taken more than three minutes fifteen seconds by a respectable chronometer. And that was all there was against the Major—absolutely nothing else. He returned Miss Phoebe Horton to Philip Rutherford in excellent condition, and sought out Christine. He found her, and he judged by her appearance that there was a storm gathering. Unquestionably the best thing to do with a gathering storm is to take it into supper. By the time it has finished its supper it has probably forgotten the cause of its storminess, and a holy calm follows.

So the Major, who, though he had few ideas, was not an impractical man, suggested that he should take Christine in to supper.

"No, thank you," said Christine. "I don't want any supper."

"Well," the Major said vaguely, "one must do something."

"I don't want to do anything," said Christine.

"Well," the Major said again, "it's very hot in here, and this music doesn't much appeal to me, you know. Will you come out into the garden?"

Christine got up, sighed, and said that she only came because she was tired of saying "no" to everything.

They passed out together. The garden was almost empty now; nearly everybody was in the supper-room.

"You like this garden, don't you?" said Christine.

"Well, yes," he said; "these lanterns and things aren't bad. If you get right up to the far end you can't hear the music—at least, not enough to matter."

"Did you go up to the far end just now?" said Christine.

"What do you mean?"

"Nothing."

"Oh, come! One doesn't say those things for nothing."

"Very well, then. For the last half hour you've been hiding in the garden."

"Oh, come! You mustn't say such things."

The passion deepened in her voice. "You've been hiding in the garden with Phoebe Horton." She tried to laugh. "I thought you'd had time to explore it."

"As a matter of fact," said the Major, "I don't suppose I was out here five minutes. If I'd been out here for five fortnights, what would it have mattered to you?"

"Nothing," she said, drearily. "Nothing matters to me now."

Then he observed that things were growing more serious. He took her two hands.

"Tell me," he said, "what is it?" She began to cry.

An hour and a half later Major Owen got out of a hansom in Jermyn-st. He paid the man his legal fare, added another shilling because the man didn't grumble at it, and went up to his chambers. On an ordinary occasion, being a middle-aged gentleman of some discretion, he would have gone straight to bed; this was not an ordinary occasion. He changed his dress—cal for a smoking jacket, mixed himself a brandy and soda, lit a cheroot, and sat down in an easy chair. But his mind was too disturbed for inaction. He got up, paced the room, circling like a comet round the little table on which the tall glass sparkled like a star under the electric light. At last he stood still.

"I have done for myself," he said. Freedom was at an end. His comfortable chambers, that early in the evening he had regarded as his permanent abiding-place, now seemed the unsatisfactory failure of a vision; the breath of Nemesis was blowing in his face.

Then came second thoughts. Had he really done for himself? Christine was charming; she had distinctive ways of her own, but she was none the less charming. She would, he considered, do him credit. The money did not matter to him much in his case, but he remembered vaguely that there was money. What seemed much more important was that she looked very pretty when she cried. A few hours before he had never dreamed of marrying, certainly not marrying a girl like Christine. As it was, he had proposed to her for reasons that he was totally unable to analyze, and he must go on with it.

Half an hour's further reflection having still shown him that he must go on with it, he finished his drink, switched off the light and went to bed, and the next morning, having dressed himself with great care, and grumbled profusely at his very excellent valet, he called on Miss Blake, in Bryanston Square. Now, Miss Blake was the sister of Christine's father, Colonel Blake, and Christine's guardian.

The engagement was to be short. The drudgery of it began at once. He had to go to many places where he had never been before, and did not want to go again. He waited, a perfectly ghostly figure, in the steps of fashionable milliners, feeling that every lady customer who entered regarded him as an insult and an outrage. He had to sit through concerts, they were very good concerts, and a very good concert was, from the Major's point of view, the very worst sort of a concert. An ordinary tone, as he sometimes observed, he could more or less understand. He was made to dance frequently, and in the small hours of the morning, when respectable, middle-aged gentlemen should be in their beds. It was all very trying, but gradually it dawned upon him that there were one or two compensations. Christine certainly behaved very nicely to him. He bought her a ring (diamonds and sapphires), and her reception of it gave him great pleasure. He repeated this pleasure by buying her other things. After a fortnight he owned to himself that things might have been worse.

But he didn't fall in love with Christine definitely until she fell ill. Then the Major went temporarily mad. He became a source of wonder and pain to his friends, and a scourge and chastisement to his valet. He lived chiefly in telegraph offices, hansom cabs and in the shops of the florist and fruiterer. By a constant succession of telegrams he kept himself informed of Christine's progress during those brief periods when he was not driving to see her, or purchasing for her scented flowers, which she could not bear to have in her room, or out-of-season fruit, which she was not allowed to eat. By the time she had recovered her health her conquest was complete, and, with the magnanimity of a conqueror, she decided to do something to please him. So she told him that she meant to have her portrait painted. It would be hung on the line of the Academy—Delmay was always hung on the line—and afterward she was going to give the portrait to him. He said that he was charmed, and he really was.

"But," he said, "the sittings will bore you terribly, and you are really not strong enough for them. Why don't you have your photograph taken instead?"

Christine pointed out that it wasn't the same thing at all.

"No," he answered; "I suppose not." In matters of art his education had been somewhat neglected.

"But," he went on, "I have really seen some photographs which I liked better than the things which had been colored by hand."

She laughed at him, and instructed him.

"But why do you go to Delmay's?" he said. "If I were going to have my portrait done I'd have it done at bed-rock prices. Delmay charges no end of a lot, just because he got some of those writing-chaps to scribble about him in the papers."

"But he paints so beautifully," said Christine; "there is no one at all like him."

"That is just it," said the Major; "if you were not very pretty it might be just as well to go to a clever chap who could put it on a bit for you, but as it is, why any one of them who understood the rudiments of his trade couldn't go wrong."

However, Christine had her way. The Major's conception of artists, derived chiefly from stage-plays, was that they wore velvet coats and long hair, and led improper lives. Delmay, it is hardly necessary to add, had never worn a velvet coat in his life, was as well dressed as the immaculate Major himself, and differed from him chiefly in the fact that he possessed far fewer scruples and much more intelligence.

Miss Blake was a patient woman, but she got weary of continual attendance at Delmay's studio. After repeated sittings he still seemed to be progressing very slowly; she didn't like to tell him to hurry, especially as he was always perfectly charming to her, but she asked him to dinner with a vague idea that a sense of the social obligation might lead him to shorten those sittings as far as possible. The Major suggested that he should see the portrait, but Christine thought it would be better for him to wait until it was finished. It was nearly finished when Delmay found that his conscience would not allow him to go on with it any further, and that he would have to begin it all over again. Once or twice, as Miss Blake sat in the studio, turning over the illustrated papers, her head nodded and her eyes closed. She told Christine that it was very boring. Christine said she was very sorry, but seemed in the best of spirits.

Once more it was late at night, and the Major paced his chambers. They no longer had the air of a dream that might pass at any moment. In fact, he knew that, except when he was away for the shooting, or, as he called it, a week in Paris, he would find

habit them for the rest of his natural life.

Christine's letter lay on the table. He took it up and reread portions of it. "It was your impetuosity that drove me into it. I was frightened, and hardly knew what to say, and gave away. I had my fears even at the time, but I thought that I would give it a fair trial, and see if I could bring myself to love you. I am so sorry if I have given you any pain, but I know now (something which has happened recently has shown me) that I could never really love you like that."

He read this through twice. Then he recalled that scene in the garden where the proposal had been made, and he remembered from whom practically the proposal had come. And then, though he was gone at heart, he grinned sardonically.

It says much for the generosity of his nature that, although he was not present in response to Miss Blake's invitation to the reception on the occasion of her niece's marriage with Maurice Delmay—it says much, I say, that, though he was not present—he sent silver candlesticks—four of them. The Delmays still use them.

FACTS OF REAL INTEREST.

Holland is the only country in Europe that admits coffee free of duty.

The Denmark dykes have stood the storms of more than seven centuries.

An important industry of Paris is the manufacture of toy soldiers from sardine and other tins that have been thrown away.

A remarkable feature of India is the number of deserted capitals. There are no less than three old Delhi's, all close to each other, and south of the present city.

Tobacco was discovered in San Domingo in 1492; in Yucatan by the Spaniards in 1520. It was introduced into France in 1550 and into England in 1585.

In certain parts of Africa it is considered a mark of disrespect to bury out of doors at all. Only slaves are treated in such unbecomingly fashion. The honored dead are buried under the floor of the house.

Corks are being made for medicine bottles, which will drop the liquid instead of pouring it, an air inlet being cut in opposite sides of the cork, with a bulb over the air inlet to control the air vacuum inside the bottle.

The Swedish mile is the longest mile in the world. A traveler in Sweden, when told that he is only about a mile from a desired point, had better hire a horse, for the distance he will have to walk. If he chose in his ignorance to accept that mode of travel, is exactly 11,700 yards.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

The average woman robs her husband of a lot of attention which she gives to a cat that hates him.

A man judges a man by the kind of cigar he smokes; a woman judges a man by the kind of man that smokes it.

There is generally only one worse fool than the woman who refuses a man twice, and that is the man who asks her twice.

The women always let on that they have to refuse a lot of men, but the ones that really let any get away are as scarce as hen's teeth.

Methusalem probably didn't enjoy his old age much because there were so many younger men who had more experience in everything than he had.

The more a woman studies finance the surer she is that nothing makes a thing so clear as a pattern.

BLASTS FROM A "G. H. R. N."

It will not pay to be always asking "Will it pay?"

Indelicately pluck the flowers and scuffs at the garden.

It is only the coward that finds it necessary to be coward.

It is not opposition without, but apathy within that hinders.

Competition may be the life of business, but it is the death of the church.

The safety vaults of your heavenly treasures may be the hands of the needy.

To turn a new leaf is not enough; there must be a new life to make the record.

Many a man will slam the door in the devil's face and open a window to let him in.

Circumstances may make you poor in pocket; but you alone are to blame if you are not rich in thought.

It is hard for the preacher to keep people from the opera in the week when he runs as near to it as he can on Sundays.

DEVIOUS DEFINITIONS.

Pensioner—The silver lining of war clouds.

Cynic—The man who has an unreciprocated love for himself.

Condensed—The quart of milk you get in a pint measure.

Luck—The only thing that enables your neighbor to surpass you.

Employee—A man who does lots of work and draws but little salary.

Official—A man who draws lots of salary and does but little work.

Skopie—A man who is never sure of the time when he consults his watch.

Hero—A man who risks his life to rectify mistakes of the fools who applaud him.

Honesty—An ingredient in the makeup of the man who pays his debts before indulging in luxuries.—Chicago News.

OPINIONS OF A "FESSIMIST."

The man who prides himself on his good looks never acquires the student's stoop.

People who honestly tell us of our faults may mean well, but they never run ahead of their tickets at the polls.

Hard, steady determined hammering is a good thing, but the greatest battles of life are won by strategy.

Polish may be laid upon wood to such a thickness as to obliterate the grain. The same thing may happen to man.

The philanthropist who gives to the poor only that he may lay up treasures for himself in heaven, will be surprised if he ever gets there, to see how little credit he got for it. True charity is love for your fellow man.—Cleveland Leader.

An empty town has a wonderful memory.

Buzzards—Why do you think so?

Diggs—"He never leaves his umbrella on whom?"

"How's that"

you haven't any

Ivoryine

Washing Powder

but recommend something else... No thank you I want "Ivoryine" or nothing and if you don't keep it I'll go to some store that does.

Strong words but fair ones.... Ask for what you want and get what you ask for!

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Trees in Their Leafless State.

It is interesting to give attention to the bare trees and notice the characteristic forms of the various species, the numbers in which they branch out, and the way in which they are arranged among themselves, for a knowledge of these things will often enable one to distinguish the different kind of trees more readily and certainly than by any other means.

The foliage often serves as an obscuring veil, concealing in part at least, the individuality and the peculiarities of the trees. But if one is familiar with their forms of growth—he will recognize common trees at once with only a partial view of the oak. Some trees, as the oak, throw their limbs out from the trunk horizontally



TREES IN THEIR LEAFLESS STATE.

As Dr. Holmes says: "The others shirk the work of resisting gravity, the oak defies it. It chooses the horizontal direction for its limbs so that their whole weight may tell, and then stretches them out fifty or sixty feet so that the strain may be mighty enough to be worth resisting."

Some trees have limbs which droop toward the ground, while those of most, perhaps, have an upward tendency, and others still have an upward direction at first and later in their growth a downward inclination, as in the case of the elm, the birch, and the willows. Some, like the oak, have comparatively few but large and strong branches, while others have many slender limbs, like some of the birches and poplars.

KNOWN ABOUT.

Porto means port. Rico means noble rich. Illustrations, incident.

The Caribbean Sea washes the territory of the Caribbees, whose name means "cruel men."

All code books carried on warships have leaden backs, to assure their sinking if lost overboard.

The letters in a code book are printed in an ink that fades when it comes in contact with water.

Hayti is a native name, meaning mountainous country. The name Cuba is of native origin; the meaning is unknown.

3,000 projectiles of the heaviest type are completed daily and shipped to naval stations for transfer to warships.

The area of the main island of Cuba is estimated at from 40,000 to 43,000 square miles; the Isle of Pines at 1,214 square miles.

"I'd never go to sleep again if I thought I'd have a 'nolite' nightmare like that," sighed the weary laborer.

"Was it horrible?"

"The horriblest I ever. I dreamed I was a 'leg of hard core' and was a 'workin'."—Detroit Free Press.

—A letter of interest.

The famous old city of Ghent, Belgium, is built on twenty-six islands, which are connected with one another by eighty bridges. Three hundred streets and thirty public squares are contained in these islands.

When you awake

more tired than when you went to bed, with an unpleasant taste in the mouth, your tongue coated and dry, and having no appetite for breakfast, you are suffering from Dyspepsia.

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Providence 7:10 a. m., 10:15 a. m., 1:15 p. m., 4:20 p. m., 7:20 p. m., 10:20 p. m.
Boston 7:15 a. m., 10:20 a. m., 1:20 p. m., 4:25 p. m., 7:25 p. m., 10:25 p. m.
New York 7:20 a. m., 10:25 a. m., 1:25 p. m., 4:30 p. m., 7:30 p. m., 10:30 p. m.
Leave
SUNDAY, 6:00 a. m., 10:00 a. m., 1:00 p. m., 4:00 p. m., 7:00 p. m., 10:00 p. m.
New York 6:05 a. m., 10:05 a. m., 1:05 p. m., 4:05 p. m., 7:05 p. m., 10:05 p. m.
Providence 6:10 a. m., 10:10 a. m., 1:10 p. m., 4:10 p. m., 7:10 p. m., 10:10 p. m.
Boston 6:15 a. m., 10:15 a. m., 1:15 p. m., 4:15 p. m., 7:15 p. m., 10:15 p. m.
New York 6:20 a. m., 10:20 a. m., 1:20 p. m., 4:20 p. m., 7:20 p. m., 10:20 p. m.

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10:00 a. m. 11:00 a. m.
12:00 p. m. 1:00 p. m.
1:30 p. m. 2:00 p. m.
4:00 p. m. 4:30 p. m.
5:30 p. m. 6:00 p. m.
7:30 p. m. 8:00 p. m.
SUNDAY TIME TABLE.
8:30 a. m. 10:00 a. m.
10:30 a. m. 12:00 p. m.
1:30 p. m. 3:30 p. m.
Subject to change without notice.

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SUNDAY, 6:00 a. m., 10:00 a. m., 1:00 p. m., 4:00 p. m., 7:00 p. m., 10:00 p. m.
New York 6:05 a. m., 10:05 a. m., 1:05 p. m., 4:05 p. m., 7:05 p. m., 10:05 p. m.
Providence 6:10 a. m., 10:10 a. m., 1:10 p. m., 4:10 p. m., 7:10 p. m., 10:10 p. m.
Boston 6:15 a. m., 10:15 a. m., 1:15 p. m., 4:15 p. m., 7:15 p. m., 10:15 p. m.
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For New York, 8:00 a. m., 12:00 p. m., 4:00 p. m., 8:00 p. m., 11:00 p. m.
For Boston, 9:00 a. m., 1:00 p. m., 5:00 p. m., 9:00 p. m., 12:00 p. m.
For Philadelphia, 10:00 a. m., 2:00 p. m., 6:00 p. m., 10:00 p. m., 1:00 a. m.
For Washington, 11:00 a. m., 3:00 p. m., 7:00 p. m., 11:00 p. m., 2:00 a. m.
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For Fall River, 2:00 a. m., 6:00 a. m., 10:00 a. m., 2:00 p. m., 6:00 p. m.
For Portland, 3:00 a. m., 7:00 a. m., 11:00 a. m., 3:00 p. m., 7:00 p. m.
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BOLD SNEAK THIEF

**Captured a Few Hours After
a Big Robbery.**

**Coolly Walked Out of a Boston Bank
With Ten Thousand Dollars.**

**Proves to Be an Old Offender, Although but
Twenty-One Years Old.**

New York, June 23.—The Metropolitan National bank of Boston was robbed of \$10,000 in bills yesterday and the thief was arrested as he alighted from a train at the Grand Central station last night. The money was found on his person. He gave his name as George Shea, and said he was 21 years of age. His real name is Phillip Lambie.

The first knowledge Captain McClure had of the robbery was the telegram received about noon. Shortly after that Chief Inspector Watts of Boston called him up on the telephone and told him the story of the crime. A description was given of the man, and Captain McClure immediately notified police along the river fronts, at the steamboat landings and the officers stationed at the railway stations to look out for the robber.

Detective Strehme, who was detailed to watch the Grand Central station, boarded the incoming 6 o'clock Boston train at 125th street, and walked from the first car through to the rear car, the smoker. Lambie was sitting in the rear of the car enjoying a cigar. The detective made no move to arrest the robber until after the Grand Central station was reached. He followed Lambie out to the sidewalk and there informed him that he was under arrest. A short struggle ensued, and Lambie was overpowered. He put his hand in his pocket and drew from it the roll of bills, containing \$10,000, which he offered to part with for his freedom.

At police headquarters the prisoner said he was George Shea, 21 years of age, born in Canada, married, but refused to give his residence. He was recognized as an old offender. He was arrested in this city in September, 1896, for stealing \$21 from Zimmerman & Forsyth, Wall street bankers. He was arrested in July, 1898, for attempting to steal some jewelry in Maiden Lane. He was not tried for the first offense, and on the second charge he was not convicted. He has also been arrested in Chicago. The roll of bills stolen from the Boston bank was untouched. It consisted of two \$1000 bills, two \$500 bills and the remainder in \$100 bills.

Although he gave his name as Shea, the robber was recognized as Phillip Lambie by a letter in his pocket, which he had written to his mother in Chicago.

The story as told by the bank officials is that a man called at the bank about noon and made some inquiries as to where he could obtain a money order. He carried on his conversation with Clarence S. DeFendahl, the receiving teller of the bank, who was acting as paying teller. The teller, after answering the man's questions, went on with his work, and paid no further attention to the stranger. Suddenly Miss Greenleaf, the stenographer, called the paying teller to the bank's office, saying that she had paid out money to the man going out of the banking room. She said she saw this stranger withdrawing his hand from behind the partition in front of the paying teller. The teller said that he had not paid him anything, and then rushed to look for his money, and found on the floor a wrapper which had enclosed a pile of \$10,000.

An alarm was sounded at once, and some of the clerks rushed out on the street, while others notified Chief Inspector Watts and the bank squad. Chief Watts telegraphed a description of the man to the New York police, and a watch was placed upon all of the railroad and steamship lines.

A Thirty-Five-Mile Spin.
Woburn, Mass., June 23.—A horse and vehicle were appropriated yesterday by Anna Franson, aged 21, a native of Stockholm, recently from her native land and before she could be overtaken and held, she drove through Woburn, Wilmington, Dilleria, Lexington, Arlington and through to Brighton, where she was detained. A distance of 35 miles was covered in three hours. The woman, it is believed, is mentally unbalanced, and took the rig with the idea of reaching a relative who resides in the west. The horse withstood the drive and rough treatment remarkably, and is apparently in good condition.

Acquitted of Murder Charge.
Rockville, Conn., June 23.—The trial of Frank Squires for the murder of Daniel Miner in South Coventry, on Feb. 18, which has been in progress in the superior court at Tolland since Tuesday, was concluded yesterday with the acquittal of the prisoner. The jury was out but 45 minutes, and only two ballots were taken. The death of Miner followed a card party at the home of Squires' parents, during which hard cider was freely drunk. It was alleged that Squires hit Miner over the head with a fence rail, fracturing his skull.

Welcome News.
Philadelphia, June 23.—The news of the safety of the British steamship Ethelwold, Captain Henshaw, which sailed from this port with a crew of 14 men June 7 for Port Antonio, Jam., was contained in a cablegram received here yesterday by the Quaker City Fruit company from Nassau, N. P., which harbor the vessel has just reached. All on board are reported well. The Ethelwold broke her thrust shaft on June 10 when two days out from the Delaware capes. It is presumed the Ethelwold reached Nassau under sail.

Two Men and a Boy Drowned.
Danbury, Conn., June 23.—James Rasmussen, aged 45, his son, John, aged 6, and Rudolph Johnson, aged 45, were drowned in the East Lake reservoir last night. Henry Seymour, the fourth member of the party, was the only one that escaped. The two men leave families. The party was out fishing, and John lost his trisble. In trying to recover it he fell into the lake, and while his companions were endeavoring to rescue him the boat overturned.

Big Reduction by Grand Trunk.
Chicago, June 23.—The Grand Trunk has issued a new tariff on oats and corn, which it is thought will lead to a competitive cut by other roads. On both the domestic and export commodity the rate went down a cent on oats and 6 cents on corn. This move came as a surprise to shippers. The new tariff on corn for New York is now 11 cents and that on oats 13 cents. Up to Wednesday night the rate was 12 cents.

**TO CLEAN MATTING.**

To make soiled matting look fresh and bright prepare a pailful of warm water with a handful of salt and four tablespoonfuls of Ivory Soap shavings dissolved in it. With a clean cloth squeezed out of the mixture, wipe every breadth of the matting, rubbing soiled spots until they disappear.

A WORD OF WARNING.—There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the Ivory," but they are not. Only the genuine Ivory Soap has the regular and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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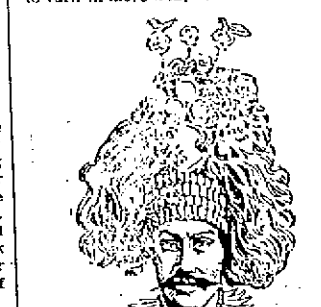
PEACE NOW REIGNS

**Commissioners Straightened
Out Samoan Tangle.**

**Malletta Recognized as King, Abdi-
cates in Favor of Commission.**

**Affairs in the Samoan Islands Are Resuming
Normal Conditions.**

Apia, June 14, via Auckland, June 23.—Apia and the country round about are calm and British express satisfaction at resuming normal conditions. American decision of the commissioners. Matafua has surrendered 1830 rifles, and the loyalists have given up 2000. After June 29 a heavy penalty will be enforced upon natives found with rifles in their possession. Matafua promises to turn in more weapons.



MALLETIA TANU.

The natives have returned to their homes. Malletia Tanu was recognized as king by the commissioners of the three powers, and the decision of Chief Justice Chambers in the matter of the kingship was proclaimed valid and binding.

Malletia Tanu then abdicated in favor of the commissioners, who appointed a provisional government consisting of the counsels of the three powers, employing a majority to act in all cases where unanimity is not required by the Berlin treaty.

Chief Justice Chambers continues to hold office and the various municipal officials are confirmed. Dr. William Solf has been authorized to act as president of the municipality of Apia.

The commissioners expect to leave on June 25, but they have requested Chief Justice Chambers to remain. Their report recommends the abolition of the kingship and the presidency of Apia and the appointment of a governor, with legislative council, consisting of three nominees of the interested powers, assisted by a native house.

Under this scheme the governor would have a veto over general and municipal laws, the nominees would be the departmental heads: consular, diplomatic and judicial functions would be abolished, revenue would be raised by an increase of duties and a diminution of the poll tax; the jurisdiction of the supreme court would be increased, the municipality, under a mayor and council, would be extended, and the postoffice would be under the general government.

The British cruiser Porpoise, Captain Sturdee, left via Fiji on June 8.

Among the Germans it is rumored that Dr. Solf will be the administrator in the new native government.

Consent to a New and Divorce.

New Haven, June 23.—Rev. W. H. Barrows, the minister who recently married Perry Belmont and Mrs. Henry D. Sloane at Greenwich, was severely censured Thursday by the general association of Congregational ministers of Connecticut, of which he is a member, in session here. Dr. Barrows personally apologized to the ministers, saying that he had been imposed upon by Mr. Belmont and Mrs. Sloane, but, in spite of this, resolutions were passed censuring him. The resolutions also make it impossible for them to remarry guilty parties in a divorce, and parties were forbidden to remarry by the laws of any other state or the rules of other Christian churches.

Children Caught by Tide.

Summerside, P. E. I., June 23.—Four little girls, the eldest 11 years of age, the youngest 6 years, were drowned in sight of their homes here. There were five in the party, which had gone clam digging. The girls had wandered along the sand bars about the shore for several hours, and before they noticed it the tide came in and surrounded them. They immediately started to wade ashore, but only one, Aggie Gallon, succeeded in reaching a place of safety before help could reach the spot, all the others had perished.

NEW CABINET FORMED.

**Waldeck-Rousseau Accomplishes the Task En-
trusted to Him.**

Paris, June 23.—The cabinet formed yesterday by Senator Waldeck-Rousseau is a strong combination, and is wholly in favor of Dreyfus; but, since it contains such extreme men as Marquis de Galliffet and M. Millerand, it can hardly be expected to have a long career. The socialist party have already declared that they will not in any way be bound by or responsible for M. Millerand's acts as a minister. The latter, however, is a powerful debater, who will share with M. Waldeck-Rousseau the burden of defending the cabinet in the chamber, most of the other ministers being far less skilled in debate.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau, who is perhaps the most successful pleader at the French bar, loses an income of \$20,000 by becoming minister.

M. Le Lasseur, minister of marine, is famous for his advocacy of an Anglo-French entente.

M. Jean Dupuy, minister of agriculture, is no relation of the former premier.

The new cabinet completed its list as follows:

Senator Waldeck-Rousseau, president of the council of ministers and minister of the interior.

Minister of foreign affairs, M. Du-

cloux.

Minister of war, General Marquis de Galliffet.

Minister of marine, M. De Lasser.

Minister of justice, M. Monis.

Minister of finance, M. Caillaux.

Minister of commerce, M. Millerand.

Minister of public instruction, M. Ley-

gues.

Minister of the colonies, M. Decrais.

Minister of agriculture, M. Jean Dupuy.

Public works, M. Pierre Baudin.

The senator, accompanied by the new cabinet ministers, proceeded to the Elysee palace at 6:30 p. m. to present his colleagues to President Loubet.

On leaving the Elysee palace, M. Wal-

deck-Rousseau visited M. Dupuy, the retiring premier, to whom he presented the president's decree, naming him the new premier. The new cabinet will meet today.

Looks Bad For Coughlin.

Chicago, June 23.—Indictments charging Dan Coughlin and his bartender, William Armstrong, with jury bribing were returned yesterday. Coughlin served several years in prison for complicity in the murder of Dr. Cronin, but



DAN COUGHLIN.

was acquitted on a second trial. The indictment against Coughlin individually alleges that May 13 he sought to corrupt Juror John F. Taylor by offering him a bribe of \$200. Taylor was then serving on a jury in the case of John Carbone vs. the Illinois Central railroad.

Another Version.

Greenwich, Conn., June 23.—In view of the statement made by Rev. W. H. Barrows of this place before the general association of Congregational ministers of Connecticut at their meeting in New Haven, that he had been imposed upon in marrying Perry Belmont and Mrs. Sloane, Attorney Hubbard, who is credited with arranging for the wedding, made a statement, in which he denies that Mr. Barrows had been imposed upon. The clergyman had been censured by the ministers for performing the ceremony. Mr. Hubbard asserts that he had only a two-minute conversation with Dr. Barrows, in which he explained the matter fully, and the fee offered was \$250. The next day a representative of Mrs. Sloane's waited upon the clergyman, and he doubted the fee.

Whitman's Victory.

Brookline, Mass., June 23.—With the score standing two sets to one against him, after Tuesday's play Malcolm D. Whitman, the national tennis champion, won two additional sets and the state championship from Leo Ware on the Longwood grounds.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

Long, Heavy Rains Required to Restore Vegetation to Its Normal Condition.

Following is a statement of the weather and crop conditions of New England, compiled from the reports of weather bureau correspondents throughout the section, for the week ending June 19:

The area of high pressure has settled over the Gulf states, and has caused a slight rise in temperature from the Mississippi to the Atlantic coast. Showers occurred in Florida and the lake regions. Fair and warmer weather will prevail in New England, with light southerly winds.

There was considerable precipitation during the week, mostly in the form of local storms on the 14th and 15th. In certain sections the rainfall was copious. In southeastern, central and western Massachusetts, amounts of from one to nearly three inches were reported, mostly from thunder showers. The rainfall was also heavy in northern Connecticut, and in portions of the New York and Vermont states. It was very light in New York and western Connecticut, Massachusetts and central Vermont.

The severe drought which was general at mid-week during the week by the heavy showers, which, however, in some sections washed fields badly. While the rainfall was sufficient to temporarily revive the parched vegetation, it did not completely fill the ground. The drought has in many places dried the soil to a depth of several feet, and long, heavy rains would be required to restore normal conditions.

Farmers in the regions which received the copious rains are much more hopeful, although all admit that the hay crop will be very short; on high, sandy lands almost a failure, on lowlands considerably below the crop of last year.

In southern and western Connecticut, Rhode Island and the interior of Vermont the drought conditions continue, and, in fact, have increased. Those sections of the district were not favored in the distribution of the week's precipitation, and farmers have about given up hope.

Corn will be sown extensively for fodder on account of the failure of grass. Garden crops are especially in poor shape. Much replanting has been done, but such crops will hardly come to maturity.

There is not much encouragement in the present situation, yet with an abundance of rain in the near future the season will come out better than now anticipated.

FOR THE WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

**Jeffries and Sharkey Agree to a Contest to
Come Off in October.**

Articles of agreement have been signed insuring a bout between Jeffries and Sharkey for the championship of the world under the following conditions:

That the contest shall be 25 rounds for a division, and shall take place on Oct. 23, 1909. The principals agree to accept the last inducements offered before midnight, Sept. 1, 1909, and if held in New York state, the contest is to be strictly under the interpretation of the Horton law. The contest shall be governed by the Marquis of Queensberry rules, and the men shall be permitted to fight with one hand free, each protecting himself in the breakaways. They are to put at the command of the referee. Soft bandages are to be allowed, but they must be satisfactory to the referee and the opposing principal.

According to the articles, the gloves shall not weigh less than five ounces, and each principal shall be allowed to furnish his own gloves, which are to be submitted to the referee for his approval at 3 o'clock on the day of the contest and remain in his custody until the men enter the ring.

The official timekeeper of the club must be satisfactory to both principals and each contestant will be allowed one timekeeper. George Siler was agreed upon as referee. The winner is to take the entire purse.

The agreement holds that if either man suffers a defeat between now and the time of the acceptance of the purse the match will be declared off. After the club articles are signed neither man shall engage in any contest except with his sparring partner, or forfeit the amount he has deposited.

On the signing of these articles, each man shall post \$2500 with Al Smith, who shall be final stakeholder, said forfeit to stand as a guarantee of good faith and to be paid to the contestant who has lived up to this agreement. The club securing the contest shall post \$2000 in all, which is to be forfeited in case of the failure to live up to these and the club's articles. This forfeit of \$2000 will be divided between the club and the principal who has lived up to the agreement.

HOUGH HOXE AGAIN.

Arraigned at Manches or Held For Appearance on Charge of Embezzlement.

Harry Hough, the absconding cashier of the City of National bank of Boston, N. H., was placed under arrest at Dover Monday by United States Marshal Nute.

Nute, Marshal Nute lost no time in getting his prisoner out of Decton. Hough was driven to the north union station and brought to Portsmouth.

He was at once taken before United States Commissioner Kelley, where he was arraigned, charged with the embezzlement of \$10,000 from the Cocheco National bank on June 3, 1909. The prisoner, who was accompanied by John Lloyd of Dover, as counsel, entered a formal plea of "not guilty," and was ordered to furnish \$10,000 bail for his appearance before the federal grand jury.

The prisoner appeared to be very cool and collected, and after his arraignment went to the hotel with the officer, where he ate a hearty supper. He conversed with several of his old acquaintances and seemed to be perfectly at ease.

The return of Hough and the surrendering of himself to the authorities was voluntary. He telegraphed United States Marshal Nute to meet him at the Park square station, Boston, at 1 p. m., and Nute was there on time. So was Hough, and they started for this city.

The marshal did not place Hough under arrest until the train passed Seabrook, N. H., although Hough says he considered himself under arrest from the time he met the marshal. Hough won't say where he was when he telegraphed, but admits he wasn't a great ways from Boston.

Hough furnished bail on Tuesday.

Anderson Did It in 1:03.

Syracuse, June 23.—Local racing men dispute the claim that Charles Murphy's mile in 1:03 is a record. On Aug. 5, 1898, it is claimed, Evan E. Anderson, riding behind a locomotive and one car on the St. Louis, Chicago and St. Paul railroad, made the mile in 1:03. The fact was generally printed in the newspapers and magazines at the time, they state.

THE BROWN STONE

"Diamond Meal" Flour,
(A little more kneading and you will have the whitest and sweetest bread possible to make, besides having a flour the most productive in the world.)

Every Barrel Sold on Trial.

Elgin Creamery Butter, the best,
Beau's, N. Y. State,
A most remarkable good Tea, Famosa or English Breakfast,
Baker's Breakfast Cocoa,
Van Houten's Cocoa,
California Peaches,
Hudson, Loose-Muscate,
An elegant rich, sweet Wine, Port or Sherry.

Beadleston & Woerz "Imperial" Malt Beer,

P. H. HORGAN,

TELEPHONE

221 THAMES STREET.

Bicycle Repairing.

I Have Opened a

BICYCLE REPAIRING SHOP

ON WEST BROADWAY,

AT THE REAR OF S. S. THOMPSON'S STORE, AND AM PRE-

PAIRED TO DO ANY KIND OF

BICYCLE REPAIRING AT REASONABLE RATES.

ORDERS LEFT AT S. S. THOMPSON'S STORE WILL BE PROMPTLY AT-

TENDED TO.

LUTHER C. NEFF.

Newport Illuminating Company,

Electric Light, Electric Power,

Electric Supplies,

Incandescent and Arc Lamp

Electric Motors, Electric Fans,

Fixtures and Shades.

Residences, stores and offices wired for and lighted by

Incandescent Electric Light at lowest rates.

NEWPORT ILLUMINATING COMPANY,

449 to 455 THAMES STREET.

Court of Probate, Middletown, N. Y.

ROBERT G. WATTS presents to this Court

his petition, in writing, praying that he

may be appointed Administrator on the

estate of said Middletown, who deceased Intes-

late.

It is ordered that the consideration of said

petition be referred to the Court of Probate,

to be held at the Town Hall, in said Middle-

town, on Monday the seventeenth day of July

next, A. D. 1909, at one o'clock P. M., and

that notice thereof be published for fourteen

days, once a week at least, in the *Newport*

Mercury, once a week at least, for fourteen

days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,

Probate Clerk.

At the Court of Probate of the City of

Newport, in Rhode Island, holden

on Monday, the 5th day of June, A. D.

1909, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM T. ALLANACH,

Administrator on the estate

of WILLIAM T. ALLANACH,

late of Newport, deceased, presents her first

and final account of administration on said

estate and prays that the same may be exam-

ined, allowed and ordered recorded, and for

an order of distribution of the balance that

may be found due from her as such Adminis-

tratrix, among those who are legally entitled

thereof.

It is ordered that the consideration of said

account be referred to Monday, the 5th day of

June, A. D. 1909, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the

Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and

that notice thereof be given to all persons inter-

ested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*,

once a week at least, for fourteen

days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,

Probate Clerk.

The City of Newport.

Notice of Application for Liquor License.

SECOND CLASS.

The following named persons have made

application for a liquor license under the pro-

visions of Chapter 11 of the General Laws of

Rhode Island, to sell for consumption on the

premises, and in all liquors within the limits of

the city, viz:

David B. Stebbins and Ernest R. Perry, 110 Thames

Street.

The Board of License Commissioners will

be in session at their office in the Mercury

Building on Saturday, July 10th, at 10 o'clock

A. M., when opportunity will be given for

monitions to be heard before acting upon

Poetry.

The Truth.

ARCHIBALD LAMPHAN.

Friend, though thy soul should burn like
 a fire, it is not meant for strife, nor
 tongue for words.
 He that sees clear is gentlest of his words.
 And that is not truth that both the heart to
 kill.
 The whole world's thought shall not one
 truth fulfill.
 But in our age, and passionate in youth,
 No mind of man hath found the perfect
 truth.
 Nor shalt thou find it; therefore, friend, be
 still.
 Watch and be still, nor listen to the fool,
 The babler of consistency and rule;
 Wiser is he, who never quite secures,
 Changes his thoughts for better day by day;
 To-morrow some new light will shine, be
 sure.
 And thou shalt see thy thought another way.

Selected Tale.

His Last Prospect.

Peter had the instinct, but that was about all. That is to say, he prospected for the joy of the chase. He liked to find ledges of red-brown rock, which became pyrites after he had gone down a way, and then pure white quartz. He liked to follow out the probable dip of the lead, partly by experience, mostly by instinct. He liked to dig those rabbit burrows of an experimental nature, running straight down or straight in, called "prospector's shafts." Thus he would get to know the cross-section of a hill as you know the interior of the apple you have just cut in two. Thus far Peter succeeded as well, even better, than the best. Then he lost it all. He either sold out to parties insolvent, or on insufficient security, or illegally. He never seemed to learn how. Other men repented where he had sowed, while he moved on to plow up a new and virgin country.

The worst of it was that Peter, in a patient way, was trying to gain a competency. Back in Vermont there was a farm with more stones than even these stony hills could show, and with less gold in its harvests than even in Peter's negative gleanings—for here Peter at least kept out of debt. But near the snake-fence stood a little peak-roofed and clapboarded house, with blinds of emerald green. Over the house roared Virginia creepers. Near the well swayed lilacs, broad and low. In the old-fashioned front yard was the chirp of crickets and hordes of white butterflies with spots of sulphur-yellow. The house was empty, and the yard overgrown; yet to the vacant rooms of one, or to the choked-out flowers of the other, Peter's gentle thoughts ever swarmed, like homing loaves. He saw it bathed in the sunshine of prosperity. In his vision the yard was orderly, well kept; the house was populous with the affection of loving hearts. For in that Vermont country, these many years, a girl had waited—growing older and quieter and more resigned—for Peter and the fortune he was to bring.

If Peter had had more self-assertion he might have retained some of the property he had so patiently relinquished. If Peter had had less faith he might have been in more haste to return. And somewhere the qualities of meekness and faith are extolled above all else. So Peter came into a gulch one afternoon, when the birds were singing all alone. In his slow way he built a shack, made himself comfortable, and started in.

First he made a general survey of country. He went up every little gulch, even to the shallow top of it filled with loose stones; he followed out the skyline of every ridge; he seized frequent opportunities of taking a long diagonal down the slopes. In this he proceeded rapidly, but carefully. None of the broad indications escaped him. He noted accurately all the various dikes, the general "dip" of the country, the direction of the parallel ledges of strata, the numerous cross ledges and irregularities of structure. Then he carried with him a hand pick, one end pointed, the other forming a blunt hammer, and a number of canvas bags. From various places near one another he knocked off chunks of the rock, which he broke into fine pieces and mixed thoroughly on an old half blanket. After this he raised the opposite edges of the blanket, about the centre, in such a manner as to divide the crushed rock into two equal parts. One of these parts he threw away. The other he mixed again as carefully as at first. By a repetition of the process, that last obtained an "average" which he stowed in one of the little canvas bags.

At the end of the day he dumped an "average" into a heavy iron mortar, over which a pestle was suspended from a spring sapling. By alternately pulling down and letting up on the sapling, the pestle was made to crush the quartz fragments into fine red and white sand. This Peter poured and scraped into a flaring-sided iron pan, into which he let a quantity of water. He then whirled the pan in a peculiar manner, pausing to rock it back and forth every few minutes. Much of the sand thus flowed over the sides. After the first water was all gone, he poured in some more. Thus he panned the waste out, until at last nothing was left in the angle but some heavy black grains. These were the concentrates. By a deft rocking in one direction they were made to string out in a long, fan-shaped mass, at the apex of which was the fine, yellow gold—that is, where there was any.

In this way Peter slowly got an idea of the country. Some ledges which seemed to him promising, and yet which did not show free gold at the top, he explored still further. With a charge or so of powder he penetrated to a layer below the surface. Or perhaps he spent several hard months making an irregular deep hole like a well, from which he carried the debris in bags, climbing up a notched tree. Then he selected more samples. This is hard work. When he had learned the country pretty thoroughly, Peter staked out his claims. There were four of these. Then he commenced "sinking" on all four. Working alone he could make about a foot of progress a day. By winter he was far enough below ground so that he did not feel the cold. Occasionally he would make a short cross-cut—that is, a tunnel across the trend of the strata to see how far it was to the wall; sometimes he would drift—that is, tunnel in the direction of the strata—to see how the quality of the lead held out. All this took time, as did the timbering and the trips for supplies. Men in the town called him "Happy" Peter, because he was always humming a quaint little song, and because his eyes beamed with such steady, gentle kindness.

Time slips by rapidly in the hills. You get up at daylight and cook breakfast; you carry water up to your shaft; you read all the morning making a little hole in the rock with a drill; at noon you blast; in the afternoon you

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WHEREVER THOU ART.

SONG.

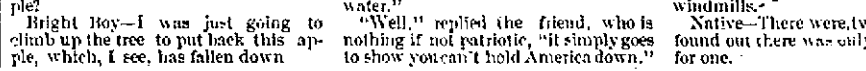
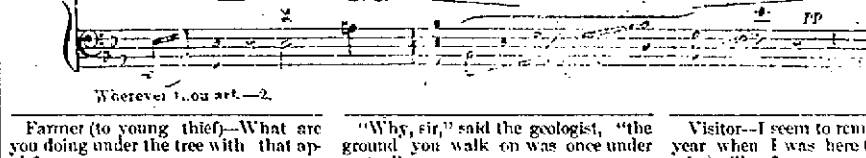
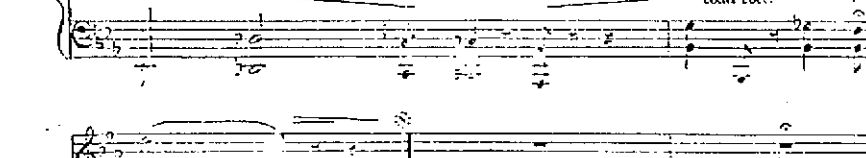
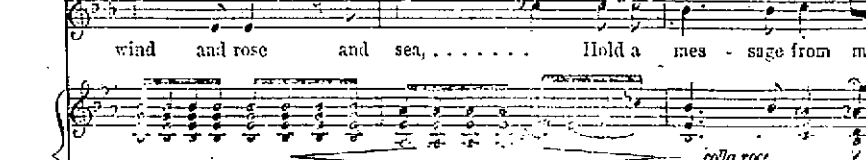
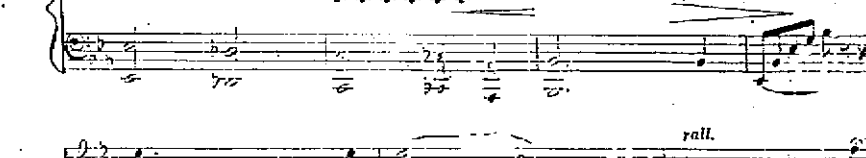
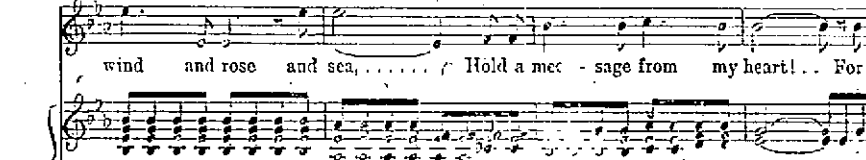
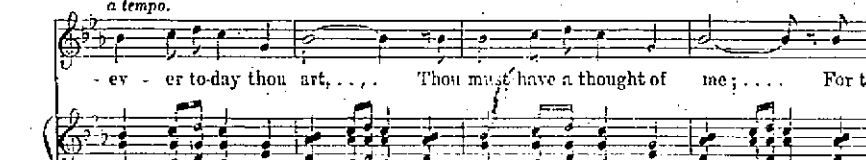
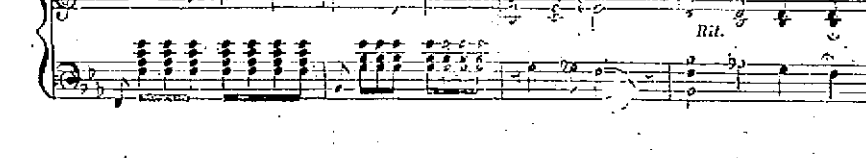
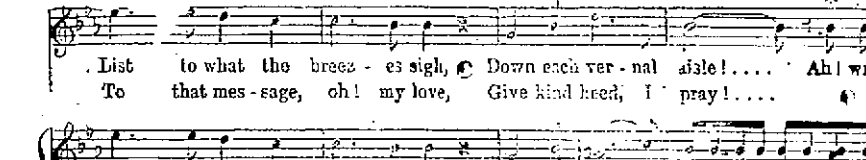
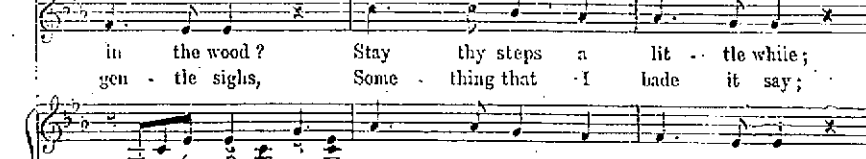
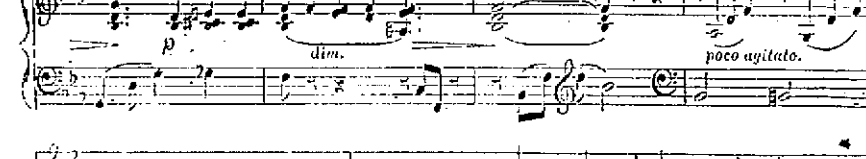
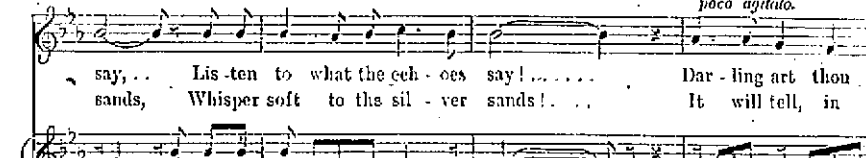
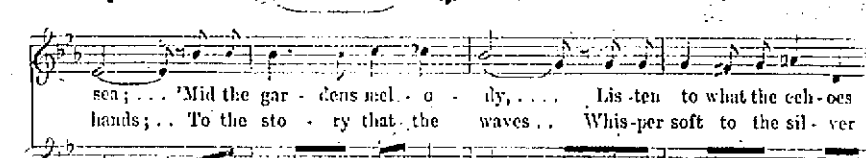
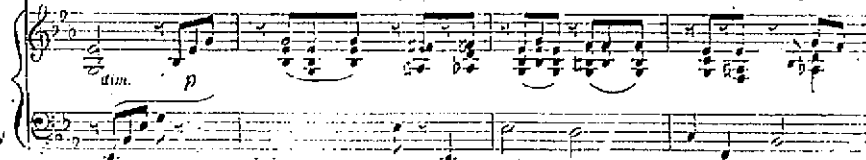
Words by ALFORD GLIFTON.

Music by EDWARD HOLST.

Andante espressivo.



1. Wherever thou art, to-day, ... In the wildwood by the
 2. Sweet heart, art thou by the sea? ... Listen then with clasped



Democratic Duke.

The Duke of Argyll was once traveling in a railway carriage with the Duke of Northumberland. At one of the stations a little commercial drummer got in. The three chatted familiarly until the train stopped at Ayleswick Junction. Here the Duke of Northumberland got out and was met by a train of flunkies and servants.

"That must be some great swell," remarked the drummer to his unknown companion.

"Yes," said the Duke of Argyll, "he is the Duke of Northumberland."

"Bless me!" exclaimed the drummer, "and to think he should have been so affable to two little snobs like us!"

The Shilling Parasol.

Once, when Queen Victoria was staying in Nice, she chanced to see a very pretty little black and white sunshade exposed in a shop window, and marked at the low price of one shilling. Her Majesty bought the sunshade, and, to the horror of her family, it is said, carried it in season and out for the rest of the summer. She even wanted to return it at next season, but the Princess of Wales succeeded in hindering her to relinquish the idea.

Unavoidable.

"Which do you love most—your papa or your mamma?"

Little Charlie—I love papa most.

Charlie's Mother—Why, Charlie, I am surprised at you. I thought you loved me most.

Charlie—Can't help it, mamma; we men have to hold together.—Tit-bits.

When ink is spilled on a carpet or garment, at once cover the place with a thin paste of starch and cold water to the depth of an inch and let dry. Or take up with blotting paper, wash well in sweet or sour milk, then cover with white corn meal and leave twelve hours. For dry ink stains, soak in milk, and repeat the above several times.

To make a serviceable covering for a dining-room or kitchen floor, nail wrong side up an old Brussels carpet to the floor of the attic or outbuilding, then paint with a thick coat of linseed oil and burnt umber. When thoroughly dry, give it a coat of good varnish. Let it lie ten or twelve days. It should be tacked to the floor loosely, as it shrinks some time during the process. Clean the same as oilcloth.

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\$2,000.

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For the next 30 days we offer our entire

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Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics, at 15 percent less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 15. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

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It will be found invaluable in Weakness, Chronic Debility, Dyspepsia, (due to organic disease or infirmity), Nervous Exhaustion, Anemia, Malnutrition, etc.

To Nursing Mothers it wonderfully increases strength, aiding lactation, and supplying sugar and phosphates to the milk, whereby the infant is nourished.

In sleeplessness it causes quiet and natural sleep.

Directions—A wineglassful with each meal and on going to bed, or as may be directed by the Physician. It may be diluted with water and sweetened to suit the taste. Children in proportion to age.

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 Newport, R. I.

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written.
2. The full name and address of the writer must be given.
3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness.
4. Write on one side of the paper only.
5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature.
6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to
R. H. TILLEY,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1899.

NOTES.

CHURCH, SOUTHWORTH—The fact that there were other Churches than the descendants of Joseph and Benjamin seems to be lost sight of. I quote from Bond's Waterdown, etc.

Page 158, Bond's Waterdown—Caleb Church, a miller, sometimes called a millwright, admitted freedom of the colony, March 4, 1657-8, Freeman, March 22, 1659-90. (Kept a tavern from 1658 to 1711. Representative, 1713. Probably a son of Richard Church who married a daughter of Richard Warren of the Mayflower. He married December 16, 1667, Joanna, daughter of William Sprague, of Hingham, Mass., and settled first in Dedham, and then in Waterdown. She died July 11, 1678. They had children, 1. Richard, born in Dedham, December 20, 1668; 2. Ruth, married June 23, 1689, John Madlock; 3. Lydia, born in Dedham, July 1, 1671, married January 1, 1689-7, Samuel Hastings; 4. Caleb, born in Dedham, December 16, 1672, married November 2, 1691, Rebecca Scott; 5. Joshua, born in Dedham, June 12, 1674; 6. Deborah, died January 17, 1680-1; 7. Isaac, born in Waterdown, January 27, 1678, married May 14, 1702, Mary Hutchinson; 8. Rebecca, twin of Isaac, married about 1685 or 1690, Joshua Warren, who died April 1, 1757.

Isaac and Mary (Hutchinson) Church had: 1. Caleb, born May 29, 1703; 2. Mary, born —, married December 25, 1727, William Burnett, of Cambridge; 3. Lydia, born February 8, 1706-7, married Smith (?); 4. Jonathan, bapt. May 11, 1712, married August 21, 1734, Thankful Bullard, and had children, Mary, 1734, Anna, 1737, Lydia, 1740, Abigail, 1742-3; 5. Silas, bapt. March 7, 1713-4, a cordwainer, of Waterdown; 6. Rufus, born October 16, 1716.

Now we find in Arnold's Vital Statistics, Caleb Church, of Westerly and Lydia Tarkin, of Richmond, married July 20, 1738. Children of Caleb and Lydia: Caleb, March 1, 1734, Samuel, May 18, 1739, Zerviah, October 15, 1761, Silas, October 23, 1763.

Also Caleb Church and Rebecca Brand, married by Theodora Rhodes, Justice, September 16, 1731. Children, Caleb, March 6, 1732, Joshua, June 4, 1734, Charles, July 29, 1736, Samuel, October 30, 1738.

Rebecca Church and Joshua Warren, her husband, had Lydia Warren, born November 3, 1695, married Stephen Southworth, (William, Constant) and the first three children are recorded in Freetown: Rebecca, Thomas, Stephen, Joshua, Nathaniel, Mary, Elizabeth, Abigail, Susannah, Hannah, Prudence, Daniel, Phinehas, Lydia, (died before her father in 1757), and these children are spoken of. I would like their families and full particulars concerning where they went. Address
MRS. CHARLES L. ALDEN,
LITTLE COMPTON, RHODE ISLAND.

QUERIES.

554. ROGERS—James Rogers, son of James and Susanna (Congdon) Rogers, of New London, Connecticut, married Elizabeth Howard. He died July, 1835. Of his children, David and Hiram, settled somewhere in the West. Is anything known of these two sons? Did they have families?—T.

555. WHITING—Nathaniel Fitch, of Lebanon, Connecticut, married Ann Abel December 10, 1701, and had, among other children, Nathaniel, born February 3, 1717, who married a Whiting. Can any one give me the first name of his wife, and her Whiting ancestry?—G.

556. MARSHALL SMITH—Who were the ancestors of William B. Marshall, and Abby Smith, who were married in Providence, Rhode Island, January 4, 1891, by Rev. Stephen Gano. Would also like the dates of their births and deaths.—C. M.

557. STODDARD, WYATT—What was the ancestry of William Stoddard, of Middletown, Rhode Island, who died Sept. 20, 1778, aged 58 years? He married a Wyatt. Who was she, and what was her ancestry? She died April 14, 1778, aged 57 years. Would like all the information possible about them.—E. D.

558. WILLISTON, GARDNER—Can any one give me the names of ancestors of Ichabod Williston, of Boston, Mass., born 1697, died October 11, 1736, married, Boston, 1704, Dorothy Gardner, born 1679, died August 11, 1742? Who were her parents?—E. D.

559. HARRIS, DENISON—Can any

one give me the ancestry of James Harris and his wife Elizabeth Denison? Their daughter Elizabeth married August 28, 1713, William Rogers, youngest son of James and Mary (Jordan) Rogers, of New London, Connecticut.—T.

560. GOLDEN—Who was Isaac Golden, who married Elizabeth Stoddard, of Middletown, Rhode Island, daughter of William and — (Wyatt) Stoddard? Elizabeth was a widow, aged 53, when she died, October 20, 1801. They had a daughter, Mary Stoddard Golden, who died about 1851, married November 7, 1796, in Newport, Rhode Island, Thomas Vose, son of Captain Ebenezer.—E. D.

561. WALDRON, JONES—What was the ancestry of Thomas Waldron, probably of Bristol, Rhode Island, who married February 1, 1778, Ruth Gray, of Thomas Gray, born 1729, married 1747, Abigail Brown, of Abundant and Sarah (—) Brown? Thomas Waldron's daughter Lucretia married Edward Jones. Who were his parents?—H. F.

562. WHITFORD, TANNER—Can any one give me the parentage of John Whitford, of Rhode Island, and Martha —, his wife? They had a daughter Mary, born 1735, who married Thomas Tanner. Would also like the ancestry of said Thomas Tanner, probably of Exeter, Rhode Island, or vicinity.—N. E.

563. DAWLEY, WHITMAN—Would like to learn the parentage and name of wife of George Sprague Dawley, of Exeter, Rhode Island, whose son, Sprague Dawley, married, 1801, Lucy Whitman, of Paul, of Middletown, Rhode Island. Would also be glad to know the ancestry of Paul Whitman, and his wife's name and ancestry.—N. E.

564. TILLINGHAST, FRANKLIN—What was the ancestry of Olivia Tillinghast, who married Robert Franklin, of New York State, and later of Newport, Rhode Island? He served in Captain Smallwood's Company, in a New York regiment, in the Revolutionary War. Would like to learn the names of his parents.—A. F. N.

565. FOSTER—What was the maiden name of Abigail, wife of Calvin C. Foster, son of Joseph and Chloe Foster, of Rhode Island? Calvin Foster was born December 8, 1829.—F. O.

ANSWERS.

372. BARKER, HAPPE—Austin's Genealogical Dictionary, page 14, has a Joshua Barker, born November 10, 1707, son of William Barker (James, James') and Elizabeth (Easton) Barker. She was the daughter of Peter and Ann (Coggeshall) Easton.—M. L. T. A.

381. HAZARD, BROWNELL—There was (according to Austin's Genealogical Dictionary) an Oliver Hazard, born September 18, 1710, in South Kingstown, probably, where his father lived. This Oliver was son of George Hazard, (George, Robert, Thomas), and Penelope (Arnold) Hazard. She was daughter of Caleb and Abigail (Wilbur) Arnold.—M. L. T. A.

387. SEASHORE—Will S. E., (query 387) send me (Mrs. Charles Alden, Little Compton, R. I.) the family of James Simmons and Sarah (Seashore) Simmons; also James Simmons' ancestry, as far as known?—M. L. T. A.

520. SABIN—In all probability Mary Sabin was a daughter of Israel Sabin (Samuel, William) and wife Mary Ormsbee, born in Attleboro, June 15, 1712. Her mother died in 1715, and Israel married 21, 1717, Elizabeth Williams. He removed to Barrington about 1718. Vide New England Hist. Register, 1832, page 54.—A. T.

468. SABIN—A. J. W. wants to know maiden name of first wife of William Sabin, and so do I, and so do a great many others.—A. T.

536. GARDNER—If query 536, in MERCURY of June 10, by C. K. W. implies disagreement with my query 472, I should be grateful for suggestions, or corrections, if needed. I am remote from authorities, and the record as printed was made out and sent me, "hastily prepared," but by a genealogist of experience, with the record from which it was deduced, and which still seems reasonable—Austin's Genealogical Dictionary and Arnold's Vital Statistics being used "mostly." I have merely the statement as given me that Samuel of Swansea married Elizabeth Carr.—J. M. T.

533. SEABURY, CORNELL DART, etc.,—Richard Dart, of New London, Connecticut, married in 1644, Bethiah —. He was born 1635, died September 24, 1724. His children were: 1. Dinah Dart, born January 13, 1663; 2. Daniel Dart, born May 3, 1665, married Elizabeth Douglass; 3. Richard Dart, born May 7, 1667, married Eliza Strickland, June 22, 1689, had Peter born April 9, 1709; 4. Roger Dart, born November 22, 1670; 5. Ebenezer Dart, born February 15, 1673; 6. Ann Dart, born February 14, 1675, married John Morgan, August, 1693; 7. Bethiah Dart, born July 30, 1677; 8. Elizabeth Dart, born December 15, 1679; 9. Sarah Dart, born June 10, 1681; 10. Mary Dart, born 1685.

Daniel Dart married August 4, 1693, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Douglass, Jr., and removed to Bolton, Connecticut, about 1716. His children were: 1. Thomas Dart, born July 8, 1697; 2. Elizabeth Dart, born October 11, 1699, married John Hazen, of Norwich, Connecticut, May 31, 1729; 3.

Daniel Dart, born August 31, 1691; 4. John Dart, born December 2, 1693; 5. Maria Dart, born November 13, 1695; 6. Ebenezer Dart, born May 16, 1698; 7. Abiah Dart, born December 2, 1701; 8. Lida Dart, born November 4, 1703; 9. Samuel Dart, born December 12, 1705; 10. Jabez Dart, born March 12, 1707, married June 14, 1710, Bathsheba White, she born December 2, 1709, he died February 1, 1696; 11. Ruth Dart, born August 26, 1711, married Joel White, January 22, 1733, she died August 29, 1790.

Roger Dart of New London, Connecticut, married July 21, 1717, Prudence Beckwith. Their children were: 1. Lucy Dart, born May 10, 1722; 2. Ann Dart, born May 31, 1724; 3. Roger Dart, born July 11, 1729; 4. Richard Dart, born December 20, 1728; 5. William Dart, born December 12, 1730; 6. Prudence Dart, born December 5, 1732; 7. Hannah Dart, born July 23, 1735; 8. Margaret Dart, born March 1, 1737; 9. Solomon Dart, born April 10, 1739, Ensign of fifth company, or trainband in town of New London, May 1774. Others of the name of Dart settled in Middletown, Chatham, Windham, Hebron and Stratford, Connecticut, and Gillsam and Saray, New Hampshire.—H. R. C.

459. LEWIS, PEXFIELD—Mary Lewis—born January, 1652-3, daughter of John Lewis, of Charlestown, and later of Malden, Mass., and wife Mary Brown, married Samuel Pexfield, Mary Brown, born probably in England, daughter of Abraham Brown, of Watertown, Mass., married April 16, 1659, John Lewis, who died September 16, 1657. In 1657, his widow Mary was wife or widow of — Cutler.

Abraham Brown, father of Mary (Brown) Lewis, was one of the early settlers of Watertown, and was the son of Thomas Brown, of Swan Hall, Hawkeston, County Suffolk, England, and his wife Joan —. Thomas Brown's will was dated December 22, 1600, proved at Bury St. Edmunds, January 29, 1601; he was buried December 23, 1590. He was son of Christopher Brown, of Swan Hall. Will dated November 21, 1593, proved at Bury St. Edmunds, May 31, 1594. Churchwarden, 1594. Name of wife unknown. He was son of Christopher Brown, of Swan Hall, Parish of Hawkeston, Co. Suffolk. Will dated May 27, 1581, proved at Bury St. Edmunds, July 3, 1583. Wife was Anne —. He was the son of Christopher Brown, of Stamford, and of Teolthorpe, County Rutland, Esquire. Will dated, 1516, proved at London, February, 1518-19. His first wife was Grace, daughter and heir of John Pinchebeck, Esq., County Lincoln. His second wife, and the mother of his son Christopher was Agnes (—), and his third wife was Elizabeth —. His father was John Brown, of Stamford, Draper. Alderman in 1445, 1453 and 1462. He died between 1462 and 1470, and was buried in All Saints Church. His wife was Agnes —, who died in 1470, then a widow, and was buried by the side of her husband. His father was John Brown, of Stamford, Draper, who died July 29, 1412, and was buried in All Saints Church, which was erected at his expense. His wife was Margery —, who died November 22, 1460. He was son of John Brown, of John Brown, both of Stamford, County Lincoln, England.—Taken from Bond's History of Waterdown, Mass.—R. H. T.

550. BARBER, PERRY—Susannah Barber, born October 23, 1697, died 1748, married Benjamin Perry, of Edwain, and wife Mary Freeman, of Exeter, Rhode Island, Benjamin Barber died 1749. Susannah was the fifth child of Moses Barber and 2nd. wife, Susannah Wait, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Wait, of South Kingstown, Rhode Island.—B. J. P.

Are You Going Anywhere?

This question, applied to the matter of summer vacation, is almost superfluous. Everybody, of course, is going somewhere this summer, if it is only a few miles away from the city and only for a day or two. Some have decided just where they are going, but the great majority of prospective tourists are undergoing the mental tribulation of endeavoring to select from a multitude of untried places, that which is best suited to their taste and their leisure. Nearly all who read this will take their annual summer trip somewhere within the vast vacation region reached by the Boston & Maine railroad system. To those among them who are included in the undecided class above referred to a pertinent suggestion is hereby given: Send 2 cents in stamps to the Passenger Department, Boston & Maine Railroad, Boston, Mass., for the 1899 issue of "Summer Resorts and Tours," and having, from a perusal of this made a tentative decision as to which of the innumerable resorts therein described to go to, send another 2 cents in stamps for that particular illustrated look of the "Picturesque New England Series," devoted to the section wherein the selected resort lies, and the vacation is half begun.

"Summer Resorts and Tours" is an 80-page book in pocket form containing a complete list of New England mountain, lake and seashore resorts reached by the Boston & Maine and its connections, together with a revised directory of hotels and boarding places, excursion routes and rates, steamer and stage connections, time tables of through trains, parlor and sleeping car rates and arrangements, up-to-date maps, and a variety of other information indispensable to the tourist. You cannot afford to travel without a copy of this outing encyclopedia in your pocket.

Notice.

A MEETING of the corporation of the Col-dington Savings Bank will be held at the Banking Room of the First National Bank on MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1899, at 2 o'clock a.m. for the choice of a President, Vice-President and three Directors to occupy the Board of Trustees for the year ensuing.

WESLEY L. HARRIS, Secretary.

They are not to be used for any other purpose.

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Telephone No. 22-2

The Island Savings Bank.

Newport, R. I., June 21, 1899.
AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the corporation of this bank, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:
President—Edward A. Brown.
Vice Presidents—Jerry G. Case, Fardon Tucker, David Brannan.
Trustees—Edward A. Brown, Perry G. Case, Fardon Tucker, David Brannan, William A. Armstrong, Christopher F. Barker, Nathaniel C. Stanton, Edward S. Peckham, Daniel B. Braden, Charles H. Ward, James H. Chase, Gardner H. Reynolds and Albert C. Landers.
Secretary and Treasurer—George H. Proud.
Clerks—Everett S. Gerson and Harold H. Chase.
GEORGE H. PROUD, Secretary.

The Island Savings Bank.

Newport, R. I., June 21, 1899.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, on and after July 15, 1899.
GEORGE H. PROUD, Treasurer.

The National Exchange Bank.

DIVIDED NO. 68.
NEWPORT, R. I., June 17, 1899.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be paid to the stockholders of this bank, July 1, 1899.
GEORGE H. PROUD, Cashier.

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MEN'S AND WOMEN'S

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Department of Public Instruction.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Superintendent of Schools by the Committee on Finance of the School Board not later than 2 P. M., on Friday, June 23, 1899, for furnishing and delivering into the hands of the various school houses, during the month of July, about six hundred and seventy (670) tons, 2,200 lbs. each of Old Company's Lehigh Egg Coal, and about twenty-five (25) tons of Old Company's Lehigh Steam Coal, all of the same quality, all thoroughly screened, and about three (3) cords of Pine Wood prepared for kindling.

In case the quantity of fuel, delivered into any school house is insufficient to meet the requirements of the year 1899-1900, fuel of the same quality and at the same price as that previously delivered must be furnished promptly upon the order of the Superintendent of Schools.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. For the Committee on Finance of the Public School Committee.
WM. P. CLARKE, Chairman.
Newport, R. I., June 21, 1899—621 lw



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EYEGLASSES and SPECTACLES of all descriptions.

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Flortgagee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage deed, made by Elie Hebert and Emma A. Hebert, both of Fall River in the County of Bristol, and State of Massachusetts, to the Island Savings Bank, bearing date November 8th, A. D. 1888, and recorded in Land Evidence of the Town of Tiverton, in the County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, Vol. 4 at page 28, etc., there having been default in the performance of the condition contained in said mortgage, and there being no other party claiming an interest in the said Town of Tiverton, all the right, title and interest of the said Elie Hebert and Emma A. Hebert, and of each of them at the time of the execution of said mortgage, in and to said mortgage, together with the land and premises thereon, situated in the said Town of Tiverton, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning in the Westerly line of South Main street, at a point sixty-seven feet South from the southeasterly corner of said South Main street and Four Rod Way (otherwise called State avenue) and running thence Westerly by land now or formerly of David P. and Aurelie Brant, ninety-nine and 19-100 (60.19) feet for a corner; thence Southerly by other land of said Brant, fifty feet for a corner; thence Easterly by other land, supported by said Brant, ninety-five and 31-100 (60.31) feet to said South Main street, thence Northerly in the Westerly line of said South Main street, at a point sixty-seven feet South from the southeasterly corner of said South Main street and Four Rod Way, containing seventy-one and 13-100 (70.13) square rods of land, more or less and being the same land conveyed to said Emma A. Hebert by David P. Brant and Aurelie Brant by deed dated September 24th, 1884, and recorded with Land Evidence of said Tiverton, Vol. 40 at page 178, &c., and being the same premises described in said Mortgage deed.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of its intention to bid at said sale.

ISLAND SAVINGS BANK,

by GEORGE H. PROUD, Treasurer.

Newport, R. I., May 31st, 1899—634 lw

TEACHER'S CERTIFICATES.

Examinations for State Certificates will be held on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, July 7 and 8, 1899, at the following places:

Providence — Rhode Island Normal School

Newport — Rogers High School

Woonsocket — High School

East Greenwich — Academy

Westerly — Elm Street School

The examinations will begin at 9 o'clock a.m.

All persons intending to take the examinations must first notify the undersigned on or before June 30 of the grade for which they wish to be examined and the place preferred.

THOMAS H. STOCKWELL, Secretary State Board of Education.

Providence, June 18, 1899.

61638.

The Island Savings Bank.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the corporation of this bank for the election of Trustees for the year ensuing will be held at the Banking Rooms of the National Exchange Bank on Wednesday, June 21, 1899, at 2 o'clock p.m.

GEORGE H. PROUD, Secretary.